VIETNAM

No 169

Information Weekly ... E.O. : 46 Tran Hugo Doe Street, Renei ... Democratic Republic of Viet Hum

lune 17 UP TO JUNE 14, 1968 1968

> 2,976 U.S. Aircraft Were Downed in North Viet Nam

FOUR MONTHS OF SOUTH VIET NAM'S OFFENSIVES AND WIDESPREAD UPRISINGS (January 31 - May 31, 1988)

PEOPLE'S FORCES WON BIG VICTORIES

MUITARY 200,000 Troops Including 104,000 American and Satellite Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured (110% of 1986 Total).

Hundreds of Thousands of Puppet Troops Disbanded. Armoured Regiments, One Multi-Battalion Paratroop Unit, 103 Battalions, 463 Companies and 15 Motorized Units Put out of Action or Heavily Decimated. () A Huge Quantity of War Means Destroyed: 8,850 Aircraft of Various Types Destroyed on the Ground or Shot Down (180% of 1966 Total); 7,500 Military Vehicles, Including 4,000 Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed (300% of 1986 Total); 470 Vessels and Combat Launches Sunk or Set Ablaze (Nearly 500% of 1988 Total); Thousands of Ammunition Storages, Petrol Dumps and Other War Means Burned Down. O More Than 1,100 Posts Razed to the Ground or Forcibly Withdrawn. O 490 Bridges Blown Up.

SPECIAL ADVISER IF DUC THO INTERVIEWED BY CBS

LE DUC THO, special adviser to Minister of State Xuan Thuy, representative of the D.R.V.N. Government at the official conversations with the U.S. Government repre-sentative is Paris, granted on June 10 an interview to C.B.S. correspondant Charles Collingwood.

Asked to comment on the volution of the official conversa-tions between the representations of the D.R.V.N. Government and the U.S. Government during the past month and their prospects, Le Dus The said:

prospects, Le Due The saids:

"The people all over the world follow with great attention the official conversations between the representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vist Nam and the Government of the U.S., but to our regret, nearly one month has also produced to the Company of t

country. These acts are unjust and immoral.

"All men of conscience in the world and large sectors of the American people support the Victisameen people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

"To peacefully settle the Viset Nam problem, visitent formation and actallite troops from South Viset Nam, and let the Vistnamees people settle themselves the Vist Nam problem, without forming in the Viset Nam problem, without forming

Viet Nam problem, without forsign interference.

"The official conversations between the representatives of
the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Government of the
U.S. will be able to progress only when the U.S. died gives up
its claim to "reciprocity" and accepts the unconditional
constant of its bombing raids and all other acts of war on the
whole territory of the D.R.V.N., so as to make it possible to
proceed at an early date to the discussion of other problems
of interest for both services of the discussion of other problems
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ical settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

"On their part, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V.N. really want a peaceful settlement of the Universal problem. Vietnamese people and the void part of the Vietnamese people and to world peace, but peace must be associated with genuine independence and freedom, sud not a false peace. Our attitude is serious and consistent. Whether these official conversations can beneforth make progress or not dependence the U.S. size.

POLITICAL: * City People's Active Participation in Guerilla Warfare.

- * Emergence of Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Wielding Great Influence over Large Sections of Society in Occupied Cities.
- * Dislocation and Paralysis of Puppet Edministration.
- * Liberation of Wide Rural Areas.

(South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. Command's 7th Special Communique)

PAGE 4

Who Is in the Dock, Mr. Harriman?

AR Harriman, and popular of the only the on his side, the to prince the popular door the prince of the order of the order

Those solds words were said on July 26, 1965, Is the same departure of 19,000 of Lt is the same departure of 29,000 of Lt is the same departure of 29,000 of Lt is the said of the said of

Long village in Nghe An prov-Long village in Nghe An prov-ince for instance knows some-thing about it. On the night of May 16, 1968, U.S. aircraft dropped a cordon of test around the village to prevent the people from getting out then released thirty-six bombs on its cautre: thirty-four children were hilled.

PREEDOM / In his Simon Bolinar already said that the U.S.A. had, in the name of freedom, im-posed the worst evils on the peoples of Latin America. The Vietnamese people, for their part, know that in the mouths of the American leaders moutas of the American teagers, this word takes on a parti-cular meaning: in Viet Nam the Americans have coined a new phrase—"free killing," a typically American one,

a typically American one.

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that free hilling. The people's forces having secured a foothold in the cities since the Lunar New Year of 1508, those in their turn are no longer spared. Hue, Bent Te, My Tho and numerous wards of Saigon have also tasted that American-style freedom.

that American-style freedom. Along the Goo Allometrs of Highway No 1 going from the 17th January 10 Highway No 1 going from the 17th January 10 Highway No 1 going flow were strings of villages matted amided is amboot and coconsist-polina. I flow mas Viel Nam. After several years of free-killing franction by the Americans, there emanian only a limitiates no-man's-land, a lumin landscape of form or acters, burst-down houses and mangled frees.

mangied letes.

Do you semember, Mr
Harriman, Operation Cedar
Falla which senaed Ben Sue
from the map in Jamuary
bear to be seen to be seen to be seen
to the map in Jamuary
bornt down, then bombed by
American aircreft, at if, as
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Jonathan Salali, an sysminers, put it, the U.S. was
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wholesale detruction was comwholesale detruction was comwholesale detruction was comthe case of other villages, wholesale destruction was com-pleted by a last operation,

(Continued page 2)

8th SESSION OF PARIS TALKS the agreement in Stories Viet Nation Transfer for whole world Indian Control Stories

THE eight session of the conversations between the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government and the represenernment and the represen-

Harriman, representative of the U.S. Government, spoke first. As in the previous sessions, he again repeated that the U.S. wanted to cessation by the U.S. of the bombing of North Viet Nam and other questions related to the cessation of the bomb-This means that the insisted on "reciprocity," demanded for "restraint" on the part of the D.R.V.N.

In this session, Harriman again slanderously charged that "North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces killed civilians in Saigon" in the June Liberation Armed Forces on Saigon, and brasenly shifted onto the D.R.V.N. Governble consequences on the Paris conversations.

Minister Xuan Thuy refuted in trenchant terms all these allegations of the representative of the U.S. Government. He once again demanded that the U.S. end unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N.

This brutal, gangater-like practice is also being put into effect in other

aggression they have car

d out or are carrying out Viet Nam, Korea, the Mid-

dle East and other places, the U.S. imperialists have also staged coups d'Etat, conduct-

ed subversive activities and

organized assassinations and sabotages in many countries.

capitalist class in the ILS

When Den

June 7, 1968

Concerning the develop-ments in Saigon, Minister, Xuan Thuy made it plain that so long as the U.S. carries on its war of aggression ries on its war of aggression, the South Vietnamese people will continue to fight and they will fight till complete victory. The right to resist the aggressor in order to defend the Fatherland is a sacred right of the Vietnamese right that enjoys the sympathy and support of the peoples all over the world.

Minister Xuan Thuy then denounced the U.S. and its stooges' crimes in Saigon and many other places in South Viet Nem. He pointed out the U.S. had been stepping up the bombing and shelling of North Viet Nam, and

Minister Xuan Thuy flatly rejected Harriman's plea that if the U.S. had to bring troops to South Viet Nam and bomb North Viet Nam it was to fulfil its "com-

He recalled the develop ments in the past r4 years beginning with the setting up by the U.S. of the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet government which refused to implement the Geneva Agreements pro-viding for the remification of Viet Nam. He exposed the rottenness, powerlessness, internal dissensions, confusion and serious disintegration of the Saigon pa, et regime and said, "In short, the U.S. 'commitments' to the Saigon puppet administration created and directed by the U.S. are scheme to carry out the U.S.

Minister Xuan Thuy also exposed the illegulity of so-called U.S. commitments to

ting up by the U.S. of the S.E.A.T.O. aggressive military bloc and its placing of South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia under the bloc's " protection" were brazen violations of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, broke the pledge taken by the U.S. Government at the Geneva Conference that it would refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Viet Nam.

Minister Xuan Thuy quoted public opinion of various circles in the U.S. including a number of American congress men laving bare the trumped of August 1954 of the U.S.
Congress. Public opinion has pointed out that the "Toskin Gulf incident" trumpeted about by the U.S. as a present to attack the D.R.V.N. was a sheer fabrication and the U.S. Congress resolution of August 1964 on the "Tonkin Gulf incident" authorizing the U.S. President to use armed force for "retaliation" had in fact been drafted prior to the so-called "Tonkin

Minister Xuan Thuy said: "Thus, the so-called 'legal bases' which the U.S. side tried to create to justify its war of aggression in South war of aggression in South Viet Nam by the U.S. Government's 'commitments' can-not hold water. The U.S. is

'North Vietnamese aggresaimed at making black white and creating a 'legal basis' for its war of destruction against the D.R.V.N. This

"The U.S. must stop its aggression. First of all, it must stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N."

After Minister Xwan Thuy had ended his specia, Harriman pleaded for the U.S. neo-colonialist policy and boasted about U.S. governous Europe and Asia, He tried to prove that the Saigon puppet administration is "legal" and "constitutional,"

Minister Xuan Thay gave many positive proofs that the U.S. "aid" only benefits big capitalists. Far from get-ting any banefit, the people of the "aided" countries are average; exploitation. Many govern-

ments and peoples have reso-lutely opposed U.S. "aid." conclusion, Minister Xuan Thuy said that should the U.S. side persist in demanding "reciprocity," thereby preventing the conver-sations' progress, it would have to bear full responsibility

Hanni Press Opinion

ASSASSINATION OF R. KENNEDY

ONTRARY to Attorne General Ramsey Clark's individual act, "to everybody it is beyond doubt that this was a political assassination, and the bullets fired on Senator Robert Kennedy had close connection with the

A little more than 4 years ago, John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy's brother, was also assassinated for political mo-tives during his election campaign. It was after campaign. It was after J. Kennedy's murder that L. Johnson, then Vice-President of the U.S.A, had access to power and won the presi-dential elections in the following year.

The American authorities have announced that Robert Kennedy was killed by a Rennedy was killed by a jordanian who accused him of having supported the Israeli Government. It should be recalled that the John Kennedy's assassin had been accused of being a Marxist by the same authorities, and the conclusion of the Warren Commission, appointed investigate the murder, been violently criticized American public opinion. The assassin himself was later assassin himself was later assassinated, and his slaying triggered off a series of crimes against the witnesses of John Kennedy's assassination or resease. persons conducting personal investigations into it. Some people hold that by liquidating Robert Kennedy physically, his assassins wanted to prevent the John Kennedy affair from being brought to light in the second secon light in case he entered the

Whatever its motives and Whatever its motives and purposes the assasination of Robert Kennedy has again brought into the open the trutal policy and the abject methods practised by ruling American capitalists and the reactionary character and rottenness of American capitalist society

countries by the American capitalists to attain their sole aim, namely, aggression against, and enslavement of Parallel to the criminal wars (Continued from page 1)

> the blowing of poison our into underground galleries where civilians had taken rejuge, and from which G.I.'s often took out scores of dead women

During the last decade, the U.S. hand has been seen in coupe d'Etat in Guatemala, Brazil, Indonesia, Ghana and other 5.000 planes and helicopters than 2,000 pieces of artillery drop every day their loads of bombs, napalm, and pho-phorus on Vietnamese villages. countries, and in the assas-sinations of Ceylonese Prime Minister Bandaranaike, Lao Foreign Minister Quinim Phol-sens, and others. The cruelty phorus on Visinamese villages. Is this the price to be paid, Mr Harriman, to benefit from American-style freedom? While Johnson-Harriman and their ithe promise independence and freedom U.S. psyand treacherousness of the U.S. imperialists are such that they have not hesitated to their illne promise independence and prodom U.S. psy-war services see to it that the people are mell informed of people are mell informed of people that yet interest of the picturing Printenance crisisted under bombi, warm the people that wonties for them II to make you then II to the people that I letters, with blood dripping from them. William Peopler, the state of the New York Child Restor of the New York Child suppress their most zealous servants when the latter turned out to be in the way of the achievement of their design, as was the case of the Diem brothers in 1963. The assassinations of the The assassinations of the Kennedy brothers are proof of the ever growing contradictions within the ranks of the American capitalist just as the murder of progressives such as Reverend Martin as the murder of progressives such as Reveroad Martin Luther King and the crack-down on the people reflect the ever widening rift between the working masses and the capitality class in the 22 director of the New York Child Research Centre, estimates at 230,000 the number of Vist-names children hilled and at 750,000 the number of those wounded or burnt by napalm,

The assassination of Robert Kennedy bares the true na-ture, extremely odious and M. Harriman, every time you speachly in Paris about the noble intentions of the United States, do you have a thought for those mapalmed children? loathsome, of the capitalist society in the U.S. which is society in the U.S. which is rotten to the core even though Lyndon Johnson has baptized it a "Great Society." The so-called free world in the U.S. is but a world in which it is free to assassinate, exploit, and commit aggres-

Do you remember Mr John-ton's promise on April 7, 1965, that he would never order the destruction of what the North Victnamese had built with much toil and affort?

Who Is in the Dock, Mr. Harriman?

In

than three years have passed since that promise, and there remains not a single town intact in North Vist Nam. It had taken us ten long years to build industrial contres. universities, schools, leprosa-riums — you have destroyed them one after another. U.S. aircraft have spared neither dykes, churches, nor creches.

It is total warfare, war to a finish, conducted with the most deadly weapons against a people whose only crime it is not to submit to the will of the men in Washington. The American leaders deliberately ignore all international con-ventions, from the one signed in the Hague to that in Geneva, in the Hague to that in Geneva, including the U.N.O. Charter—conventions which set certain limits to war, prohibit the use of such arms as napalm, toric chemicals, sied-pellet bombs, phosphorus.

Do you know, Mr Harriman, that phosphorus continues to burn its victims' flesh nine Do you think that napalm, and steel-palles bomb carrying aircraft could be messengers of freedom?

Do yot know that such a moderate man as Mr Thavis moderate man as Mr Thavis has said that the war being unged at present by the United States in Vist Nam is the most barbarous out in history? For shall State, cure inchemantly was born, has at it disposal as many mean of dastruction as the U.S.A. at the states of the states present? When it was said that grass coard

wherever Attila passed, it was a figure of speech; now it is a fact after the passage of G.I.'s, after the spraying of texic chemicals on hundreds of thousands of hectares.

for such a state of things.

And what State has called with such untiring insistence upon his scientists and engiupon his internists ame ongo-neers to imbrove instruments of murder? Now your mapalm burns far better than five years ago, your 1968 steel-pelie bombs are more destructive than your 1965 model, your B.52s carry a heavier bombload than in their first sorties. All these inventions, including your gases — tear gas, asphystating gas, incapacitating gas.. med a testing ground, and you picked Viet Nam for trying them one after anothe

Now to put a stop to part of those crimes, to put an end to your bombing on the North of our country, you demand compensation from the Viet-namese people? What do you want us to offer you in reciprocity?

And you continue to deliver semons on fraudom and democracy? Do you think that a country whose racial suggestion is presalent, where political assassination is common occurrence, could decently claim to export democracy abroad?

Mr Harriman, you who so freely accuse others of all sorts of crimes, don't you think that it is rather you that are standing in the dock?

NGUYEN KHAC VIEN

VIET NAM COURIER

THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

North Viet Nam Co-op Farms Grow Despite American Bombina

Production has none the less continued to develop. Paddy output rose from 245

raday duplic flow from 245 tons in 1965 to 269 tons in 1966 and 393 tons in 1967. For manico and potatoes, 189 tons were brought in in 1967

tons were brought in in 1967 as against 72 tons two years ago. Individual pig raising showed a 50% increase in the same year cover the previous year. And so, for 1967, we surpassed all the three set targets: we harvested 6.625 tons of paddy per bectare, raised 2.7 pies for each culti-

raised 2.7 pigs for each culti-vated hectare (counting only porkers of 40 kilograms and more) and each of our work-

ers tended more than one hectare on an average.

As for water conservancy,

in 1967 seven reservoirs aggre-gating 20 hectares in area were added to our irrigation

network, together with nine kilometres of channels, and drought was definitely elim-

The living conditions of our

The living conditions of our co-operative peasants have markedly improved: in the last two years they have lent more than 40,000 dongs to the co-op to help its capital construction.

Here is what we have done

First, we have been able to

First, we have been able to map out a good orientation in production: Giving up the monoculture of rice, we have practised a diversified culture while laying stress on food other foodstoffs, attaching equal importance as far as "these are concerned to vege-table growing, pig raising.

table growing, pig raising, and fish breeding. We have carried out good ideological work among our peasants, making all of them under-

stand that production should stand that production should be developed in order to satisfy the needs of the people and especially to supply the fighters at the front with adequate foods.

Practical measures have been

Practical measures have been taken to ensure the protec-tion, organization and utili-zation of manpower, the improvement of larming im-plements and means of transport, the equipment of

to achieve those results:

Editor's Note - Under the nial and semi-feudal regime, Vietnamese agriculture was most bachward. Average yearly paddy output in North Vietnam seldom reached 1.5 tons per hectare, although the Red River delta is one of the Mai River della is one of the most fertile plains of the country. Land veform, followed by agricultural to operativisa-tion and the gradual introduction of now agricultural techniques have made possible a step-by-step rise in output, bresent a past comfollowing aims !

- an annual output of five - each agricultural worker cultivating one hectars on the

vated land, an average of two

The following article, writ-ten by Bui Kim Tan, president of the Dong Luc agricultural co-op (Vinh Phu province) describes the measures taken with a view to fulfilling the

UR agricultural co-op formerly underwent great difficulties: the land, not very fertile, was impoverished still further by the monoculture of rice. Output was very low and we were a long way from self-sufficiency in cereals and other foodstuffs.

These last few years, our co-op has besides been vio-lently attacked by American aircraft. On some days, as many as four or five raids took place. None of our 35 fields were spared by American bombs. For each head of bombe. For each head of population, an average of 25 steel-pellet anti-personnel bombe have been dropped. And yet, 'hanks to efficient air raid defence precautions, so far only one inhabitant has been killed, a 9-year-old child. However, we have had to work very hard: in some instances, we have had to plough a field or transplant it with rice seedlings over and over again several times.

the co-op in small machinery, the adoption of a new style of work and the application of new techniques.

The organization, mobiliza-tion and management of manpower have been adjusted to war conditions. The peasants work in scattered small groups. Whenever the ememy intensifies his air enemy intensines raids, work begins long before early in the morning, resumes in late afternoon and goes on far into mocalit nights. Because of the multiplica

tion of crops, the carrying out of numerous sideline occupations which add to the income of the peasants, and also the fact that hundreds of young people have joined the army or other branches of activity, a rational utiliza-tion of manpower, the im-provement of working imple-ments and the adoption of new techniques have become

adequate care to each kind of vegetable, fish or farm animal. The co-operative also strives o protect and improve the scalth of the workers, espectically of the workers, espectically are and the scale are ially of women: creches are set up to free them from worries about their children, and special working instruments devised to lighten their work.

selection artificial insern

indianensable.

Piece work is a good way to ensure good utilization of manpower. Many tasks are entrusted to small groups of people, to be carried out on people, to be carried out on particular plots of land, for instance seedling transplant-ing, weedling transplant-ing, weedling transplant-threshing, etc. The peasants help each other increase output and complete their work ahead of schedule, while ensuring all technical norms.

Besides increasing the num-

ber of small machines (husk-We especially endeavour to train skilled manpower. Now we have work teams specialing and threshing machines-electric generators, mechanic, al pumps, etc.) the co-op pays great attention to the manuizing in vegetable growing, pig raising, fish breeding, etc. These workers have become, great attention to the manu-facturing and repairing of improved rudimentary instruments. Blacksmiths and carcient in seed and strain

to work out hold and efficient methods of work, in which individual innovations are combined with tested techniques. The selection and prepar-ation of seeds, sowing, ploughing, transplanting, ir manuring, struggle pests, harvesting, etc. involving definite technical methods and norms, these are fully discussed before actually being put into practice.

Thanks to all these measares, we have saved a consi-derable number of work-days, which has allowed us to solve many problems. At present, our efforts are aimed at raising paddy output to seven number of pigs to 500, the per head tilled acreage to 1.2 ectures, for 1068. The set ably surpassed.

A Woman Pioneer in North-Western Land

U THI LUA volumieseed to go and work on a long to go and work on a North - Western mountain region. The name produced a site among her fellow villeager, not because she week the first to take such a stap; for from it, but her situation far from it; but her situation was rather particular. Her fiance had ashed her to have their wedding soon. To leave her baloved family, her native village, her fiance, for these far away mountain regions and jungles was past the comprehension of many a person. Her father had tried to dissuade her from going, but in sain. On the day of her departure he said to her her departure he said to her angrily, "I've done my best for your happiness; everything is ready for your marriage, and you won't comply. Now do as you please, daughter."

U THI LUA achieved the

thered, in one work-day was nine times the fixed worm. But the 1903 crop faced great difficulties. The American aggressors indiscriminately difficulties. The American aggressors indiscriminately dropped bombs on the cotton fields. It happened that attachs were launched turning days remains. The difficulties was not to get home for the picking, but eather to find courageous workers who would drag others along, workers capable of a high labour efficiency, despite the bombing.

Vu Thi Lua millingly accepted to go and work in T.S. sector nichnamed "bomb bag." The first days, her bag. The first days, her former performance was sur-passed by five hilograms. But the following day, the air maraudets came in when the workers were buchling the workers were buchling down to their work. Bombs ns you please, daughter,"
and rockets were resisted on
but the colors fields. As prebighest yield on the waiched the enemy please
farm. What she gas while streigt her makes to

disperse and run for shelter. Unlikelify a bomb dropped more her and wounded her primously. She tried to six to her feel and asked: 12 there any body wounded among you. Maissering all her strength. you?" Her mates flocked in. Mustering all her strength, she zhouted in a in. Muster shouten strongly octor, "Enemy planes are coming in again. Scatter quickly. There remains a great mutity of cotton to bring badly needs words. It was fanuary 21, 1965; she is now sleeping her long last sleep on this far-away land of her beloved Fatherland.

In a note-book jound at the ottom of her bundle, one could occome of new owners, one conta-read the following lines, "Dear father, I am unhappy to hear you say that I have been a bad daughter to you. But I could not do otherwise.

(Continued page 7)



Ricefield belonging to Nhu Lam Co-operative, Van Glang district, Hat Hung province

P.L.A.F. 7th SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE

THE Command of the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. issued on June 5 its 7th special communique on the resounding, all-round victories recorded by the eration Armed Forces and people of South Viet Nam in the current general offensives and widespread uprisings.

The communique released by Giai Phong Press Agency, gave the balancesheet of May and that of the last months (see page 1). It then dealt in its second part with the great significance of the builliant military and political victories won by the people's forces. It ended with an appeal to the fighters and people to advance towards bigger victories. We reprint below large excerpts of the second part of the communique

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF PEO-PLE'S PORCES' BRILLIANT

First, we have wiped out or decimated as important part of the enemy manpower, sepecially in the cities, the general content of the pupper army, and the U.S. strategic mobile forces. Our armed forces have destroyed an increasing quantity of adverse war means, especially aircraft, military vehicles and especially aircraft, military vehicles and especially aircraft, military ventiles warships which provide the main means of mobility and firepower and also a moral support for the enemy.

We have shattered the U.S. plan of consolidating the puppet army, the latter is disintegrating organizationally and collapsing morally and has proved its inability not only in the offensive

The revolutionary forces have also greatly weakened the American expeditionary corps by seriously depleting, qualitatively and quantitatively, many of ts crack units. As a result, this expediits crack units. As a result, this expedi-tionary corps is making a very poor show, both in counter - attacks and defensive actions. Its infantry is fast losing its fighting capacity.

Second, the initiative of the revolutionary forces has been greatly promote on all battlefields. The Tel gener on all battlefields. The 1et general offensives and widespread uprisings had basically foiled the U.S.-puppets' "search-and-destroy" strategy, and forced them to adopt the strategy of defensive. The May attacks of the

truggle of the people. Fifth, while inflicting heavy losses on the puppets, the general offensives and widespread uprisings of our armed forces and people have aggravated the U.S. ruling circles' growing military, political and economic difficulties. Johnson had to declare that he would the control of the Johnson had to declare that he would not seek re-nomination, and Westmore-land has been recalled. The depreciation of the dollar continues, while opposition to racial discrimination and to the U.S. to racial discrimination and to aggressive policy in South Viet Nam is growing right in the United States. All this has caused a political turmoil in the U.S. and is increasing the isolation of the U.S. government in the world. The Johnson clique's aggressive design

Third, the revolutionary forces have

shrinking fast, with many communi-cation lines obstructed, many urban

cation lines obstructed, many mosarias under siege, and industry and commerce at a standstill. Moreover, the destruction caused by the enemy themselves to the towns, particularly Saigon, Cholon and Gia Dinh, a planned tax increase, inflation,

arnn, a pianneu tax increase, inilation, and the frantic squeeze practised by the puppet clique, all this has not only brought about serious political consequences but also caused a new chaos in the economic and social life, thereby further impelling the political

Sinth, with their freshly gained experiences, the people's armed and political forces are developing rapidly in all respects. Bright prospects have been opened for our people's general offensives and widealpy attending to progress continued with the progress continued to the progress continued by the constitution of the people of t



South Viet Nam youths supplying the front

U.S. Crimes in North Viet Nam March 3t, 1968, U.S. President Johnson trumpeted his decision to "de-escalate" the war of de-

L.B. Johnson's "De-escalation" or Double-Talk

During the first three months of Nghe An province. The Catholic hamlet 1968, the total of U.S. raids on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. averaged of Van Loc, Nam Loc village, Nam Dan district, was attacked at 7 p.m. on May 23, by U.S. planes. At first, 6 explosive ,800 - 2,500 per month. It ran to more 1,500 - 2,500 per month. It ran to more than 3,500 in April, more than 4,700 in May, the attacks being concentrated on the four provinces lying between the 17th and the 20th parallels, which means a step-up in the bombings. In Nghe An province for instance, U.S. planes carried out 500 sorties in April and 1,200 23, by U.S. planes. At IIrst, o explosive bombs were dropped in the very heart of the agglomeration. Caught by surprise, certain villagers were killed on the spot. The survivors ran for cover into trenches, or out of the hamlet. They were showered with CBU's. Out of the 1.446 Casted with CBU's. Out of the 1.446 Casted with CBU's. tholics in the hamlet, 36 among them 17 children were killed, 23 among them in May, as against 180 in March. The same has been the case of the other 7 children were sines, 23 among them 7 children seriously wounded, 237 houses were destroyed. The primary school, the nursery class, the literacy class and the kindergarten were reduced to ashes. The U.S. imperialists have also in-

The same method of destruction was bombers, their shellings with Army Long Tom guns and the use of other engines The same method of destruction was used against Nam Van village (Nam Dan district), and Truong Thanh ham-let, Hung Long village (Hung Nguyen district). The raid on Nam Van took Tom guns and the use of other engines of death against the southern part of the D.R.V.N. In May, the Vinh Lish area was bombed 32 times in 7 days by B.52°s, it received 40,000 shells from U.S. artillery based south of the Denistraired Zone and from the 7th Fleet. Meanwhile, the area from Thanh Hos C Quang Binh was abovered with district). The raid on Nam Van took place at ro.30 pm. on May 29. It resulted in 17 old people, 14 women and 22 children killed, 40 people wounded 122 houses burned or destroyed. The raid on Truong Thanh at 9 pm. on May 10 caused the death of 34 Quang Binh was showered with The U.S. imperialists razed to the ground Ho Ka township in Vinh Linh area, Dong Hoi (provincial capital of Quang Binh), Vinh city and numerous

Such concentrated attacks on a large and thickly populated part of the D.R.V.N. are abominable crimes.

struction on the D.R.V.N. He went so

North Viet Nam." The evidence has contradicted his statement.

far as to state that there would be " no attacks around the principal populated areas and in the food-producing areas of North Viet Nam." The evidence of fact

Let us again mention the case of

villages between Nghe An and the ty parallel. 6 schools and many nursery classes in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An, the "Viet Nam Poland Friendship" Hospital and the hospitals in Dong Hospital and the nospitals in Doug Hoi and Vinh Linh were savagely bomb-ed. About thirty market places and agricultural co-operatives shared the same fate. The dams of Nam Dan, Do Luong, Ben Tam, Nghi Quang and Cam Thanh received hundreds of explo-Cam Thanh received hundreds or explosive bombs. In April and May, the Nam Dan dam was raided about a score of times and pounded with 300 times and pounded misscore of times and pounded with 300 explosive bombs, time-bombs and missiles. The hydraulic networks of Link Cam, Cam Huy, Cam Linh, Trung Luong, Tinh Gia and Phu Linh In the Luong, Tinh Gia and Phu Linh Province and of the Link Cam Province and the 100 explosed have missiles. Churches and pago-ceptal have not been have not been can be churched. bombs and missiles. Churches and pago-das have not been spared. The chur-ches of Quan Ngoc, Dong Hung, Ngoc, Lien, Nhan Luc... in Ngbe An province, the pagoda of Thach Bac in Ha Tinh province were heavily damaged. The raids in April and May on Xs Dons, seat of the See of Ngbe An — Ha Tinh, were particularly savage.

The above-mentioned crimes lay bare the perfidy of Johnson whose Mar-speech is a horrible tissue of lies.

T is obvious that the two successive major drives of attacks by our armed forces and people in the past 4 months have dealt mortal blows to the revolutionary forces and people have dealt another heavy blow at the U.S. defensive strategy. They have blasted their way through the inner and outer defence lines of Saigon—Gia Dinh, brought the war deeper into the city. spemy, that we have recorded victories in all fields, military, political and economic, and that these victories kept it raging for a longer period and dealt heavy blows at the enemy. have had great repercussions in the country as well as in the world.

The unquestionable victories of our driven the puppet administration at central and province levels into tighter straits. The dissolution of the puppet people in the last 4 months, particularly in May, have given the lie to all propastraits. The dissolution of the puppet government at a time when the fate of the aggressors and traitors is hang-ing by a thread, is an open confession by the enemy of their utter predicganda tricks and thwarted all psywar manoeuvres of the enemy. The latter are trying to shift onto the revolutionary forces the blame for the crimes they themselves have perpetrated against our people, only to incriminate themselves Fourth, the revolutionary forces have on the economic and financial planes.

The area under enemy control is in the eyes of the public in Viet Nam and the world.

The U.S. failure is already obvious. However hard they may try, the U.S. aggressors cannot conceal the truth. They cannot make black white. They cannot dim the light of justice.

The two major drives of attacks launched by our people in early spring and early summer this year have shed more light on this truth: our people have been fiercely on the offensive and have been winning victory after victory, while the enemy have been driven to a corner strategically and politically, and are irremediably doomed to complete

While the enemy was still stunned by the mortal blows they received during the early spring drive of attacks, more blows were rained on them in the May wave of attacks. Their old wounds have been re-opened. Undoubtedly they are now in their death thross.

N.F.L. Refutes U.S. Misrepresentation of South Viet Nam Situation at Paris Talks

THE Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vict Nam National Front for Liberation issu-on June 10 a statement firmly refuting the U.S. misrepresentation of the facts about South Viet Nam at the D.R.V.N.—U.S. official conversations

The statement recalled the history of Ine statement recalled the history of U.S. aggression in Viet Nam since 1954; it categorically dismissed the U.S. "commitment" to the Saigon puppet regime as completely null and void, and

"The South Victnamese people are the masters of their own destiny. The United States having embarked on a war of aggression in South Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people have to resist it. Under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation, the broad masses of South Viet Nam people are waging a sacred resistance war to defeat U.S. war of aggression, overthrow the U.S. war of aggression, overtarow the stooge administration, schieve the goals of independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity, and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland. This is a legitimate selfdefence fight consonant with interna tional law and the basic principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. The big victories of the general offensive and simultaneous, generalize uprisings of the South Viet Nam armed forces and people since early spring, the

of National, Democratic and Peace Forces of Viet Nam and other patriotic forces, have more eloquently than ever testified to the national character of the resistance struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation in South Viet Nam.

"Viet Nam is one. The Vietnamese people are one. As the U.S. imperialists have committed aggression against the South, and started a war of destruction against the North, the people throughout Viet Nam have the sacred duty and viet ram nave the secret duty and the legitimate right to join forces and fight shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. In the liberation of the South, the South Vietnamese people who rely mainly on their own forces have a right to receive an all-round aid from their northern brothers. As the United States has launched an aggression against South Viet Nam, it must stop it. As the United States has undertaken it. As the United States has undertaken bombing raids against the North and encroached upon the independence and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it must stop these acts of war without posing any condition whatsoever. It is still less entitled to demand under the guise of 'reciprocity' that the Vietnamese people cease fighting against the aggressor."

The statement went on to characterize the South Vietnamess people's resistance struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation as an integral part of the world people's struggle for peace, national

independence, democracy [and social progress. It declared that "in future as in the past, the South Vietnamese people reserve their right to call for, and receive, aid of all kinds from their friends in the world, including aid in weapons and volunteers."

After emphasizing that no desperate effort, no machiavellian manoeuvre can save the Americans and their puppets from a total defeat, the statement re-affirmed the por Viet Nam N.F.L. :

"The South Vietnamese people are deeply attached to peace, but this must be peace in independence and freedom. The United States must balt its aggression, withdraw from South Viet Nam and leave the South Vietnamese people to settle themselves their own affairs, in accordance the Political Programme of the South tion, without foreign intervention. So long as the United States persists in its aggression, the South Vietnamese people will fight on with the firm resolve to defend at any cost their sacred national rights.

"The South Viet Nam people and the N.F.L. fully support the sound, justice-radiating position of the Govern-ment of the D.R.V.N. as expounded in dinister Xuan Thuy's statements at the Paris conversations. It reflects the aspirations and sacred rights of

Viet Nam N.F.L. sternly condemns the obdurate, tortuous U.S. attitude, and firmly demands that the United States itionally stop the bombing raids and all other acts of war throughout the territory of the D.R.V.N.

"On behalf of the southern people, the N.F.L. conveys to their 17 million compatriots in the North and the overseas Vietnamese the expression of its deep gratitude for the efforts and sacrifice they have made in a fraternal pirit to contribute substantially to red cause of the liberation of the

"The South Viet Nam N.F.L. strongly supports the statements of the Neo Lao Haksat representative pro-testing against the U.S. attempts to raise the Cambodian and Lao issues at the conversations between the D.R.V.N. and the U.S., and pledges teelf to make an active contribution to strengthening the unity bloc of the Indo-Chinese peoples against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys."

The statement ended with a call on all armed forces and people in the South to unceasingly stiffen their determina-tion to fight until total victory and on the peace-loving governments, organizations, peoples in the world and the progressive American people, to support and help still more actively and vigorously in all fields the South Vietnamese people's resistance struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH VIET NAM SITUATION

RAPID GROWTH OF LIBERATION FORCES

by CHIEN BINH

1. South Viet Nam People and Revolutionary Armed Porces' Attacks Greatly Increase Their Tempo.

Greatly Increase Them Tempe.

INCE the beginning of spring, over days, the people and revolutionary armed forces of the South have launched four waves of simultaneous articles and American and St. April 3 and 4, May 4 and 5. April 3 and 4, May 4 and 5. All these were large-scale operations. Actions took place on all battlefelds, were cheef the support of the suppo mendous victories.

Considering the tempo of the simul-Considering the tempo of the simultaneous onslaughts and the brilliant results achieved, everyone can easily realize that the people and armed forces of the South are having the whip hand of their enemy and that their strength has grown proticeably. The rate of the has grown noticeably. The rate of the attacks proves that their strategic initiative and capability of sustained actions have made a further advance. ighting on new battlefields with renewed forces and new tactics, promoting their initiative and turning to account fresh opportunities, the people and revolu-tionary armed forces of the South are marching with vigorous and firm steps towards complete victory.

2. & Great Impetus to the Revolutionary War in the Cities Coupled with Capability of Extensively Devastating Actions Right inside Enemy Lairs, even in Spigon.

VIGOROUSLY promoting their ini-tiative and acting on the offensive, the revolutionary armed forces of South have breached the dense

network of American defenses and launched violent attacks on the cities munched violent attacks on the cities; most typical is their breaking through the perimeter of Saigon — Gia Dinh and their repeated attacks in downtown Saigon over a period of many days. The Saigon over a period of many days. Just May offensives and uprisings staged by the people and armed forces of Saigon— Gia Diah have shown new progress in the use of troops, in their ability to keep up their efforts, and in fighting methods. The revolutionary armed forces have wiped out whole American and puppet companies and battalions, shot down great numbers of planes, set afire large numbers of enemy tanks and armoured cars in the city streets. One American and two puppet battalions have been destroyed right in the central part of Saigon, scores of planes shot down, hundreds of military vehicles (more than half of them tanks and armoured cars) set afire. In Tra Vinh, Ben Tre and other places, many American and puppet companies and battalions have been put out of action right inside

The early spring general offensives having opened a new front in the cities, the ensuing simultaneous attacks have turned those cities, the lairs of the Americans and their puppets, into mos dangerous battlefields for them, caused to them heavy losses and great politica military and moral difficulties. Not only has the revolutionary war broadened it mountain and rural areas, it is also being greatly pushed forward in the cities, marking a great change in the disposition of forces and balance of strength between the enemy and us, and supplying clear evidence of the decline of the Americans and their puppets and the growing strength of the people and

3. South Viet Ham People and Armed Forces' Morale and Resolve to Win Is Higher Then Ever. THE overall developments on

THE overall developments on the Southern bettlefield from the early spring general offensive and uprisings have illustrated the very great revolutionary heroism, determination to fight and win, and will to rush forward in the flush of their victories, of the people and armed forces of the South. Their fighting spirit and determination to fight and win are built and vigorously deve ed on the basis of profound patriotism, and deep hatred for the American aggressors and the clique of traitors. aggressors and the chique or transition.

Encouraged by repeated victories, living through the most glorious period of national history, and facing brightest prospects, they are redoubling their efforts, crushing the enemy under their feet in their forward rush, mounting the results of the contract of offensives and uprisings, holding firm the initiative and creating for themselves favourable opportunities, winning ever greater victories and heading for final rictory. When the resistance against American aggression started, the people and armed forces of the South were already resolved to fight and win. In spite of difficulties they were firmly confident of victory. Now, after three years of successful fighting against over 1,200,000 American, satellite and puppet forces during an important period of "limited warfare," the people and armed forces of the South are enjoying new advantages and are possessed of a greater resolve and firmer confidence

4. During the Offensives and Uprisings, South Viet Nam People and

than ever.

Armed Forces Use Multiform and Bighly Efficient Fighting Methods. EVER have the millions of our revo

EVER have the millions of our revo-lutionary people and fighters in the South applied in such a skillful manner the fighting methods of people's warfare brought to an unprecedented high. They are attacking the enemy both in urban and then the standard of the coordinate of manners, tackling in a co-ordinate and manner both the seemv's inner and ed manner both the enemy's inner and outer lines of defences, hitting him both in the front and the rear, combining large, medium and small scale action at the same time using jointly severinge, medium and small scale actions, at the same time using jointly several armed services and encouraging independent actions by each, striking hard at the enemy while engaging in agitation work which disrupts his ranks, destroying both the enemy's vital forces and his equipment, supplies and stores, attacking mobile rescue forces while destroying their land and water communications, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in every field and every place, attacking both the American and puppet while knocking down the puppet administration at every level, causing big chunks of it to collapse and plunging it in an unending confusion.

Those fighting methods have given the Those sighting methods have given the offensives and uprising great aggregate strength and high combat efficiency. They have compared to the people and armed forces of the South while worseing the neamy's weak points and difficulties, and institution of the people and armed forces of the South while worseing the neamy's weak points and difficulties and institution of the people and the blows of the beauty of the South while the people and armed forces of the South.

the People and Armed Perces of the South Grow Stronger and Their Ranks

entered a new stage of upsurge with its forces ever more developed and growing by leaps and bounds.

Immense rural areas have been libe ed, thereby expanding ceaselessly our rear, theatres of operations and sources of strategic reserves. Revolutionary bases in the cities have been consolidated and

developed through the offensives and uprisings, enabling our political forces to overpower the enemy right inside his lairs. The programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has Nam National Front for Liberation has had an expanding positive influence, rallied many forces and people of many walks of life in the Liberation of the property of the control of the co Democratic and Peace Forces has broam-ened ever more the entire people's united front against U.S. aggression, for national salvaltion, particularly in the cities. Many officers and large masses of soldiers of the pupper army have clearly seen the true nature of the aigon clique of traitors; they awake to national feeling and cross over in ever greater numbers to the side of the greater numbers to the side of the people to participate in the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. Undoubtedly the more victories are won by the Southern revolution, the forces join its ranks and the more new forces join its ranks and the more bright prospects open up before it.

In the military field, as they fight on, the Southern revolutionary forces build up and expand their strength; all three categories of armed forces are developing very rapidly and are ccaselessly augmenting their combat strength.

Following the general offensives and Following the general offensives and uprisings it is clear that the people and uprisings to clear that the people and by leaps and bounds in terms of both strength and potential, in both the military and political fields. Not only have the general offensives and uprisings brought new forces to the Southern revolution, they have also created new revolution, they have also created new revolution, they have also created new favourable conditions, new opportunities, new sources of replenishment for a steady consolidation and expansion of revolutionary forces. That is precisely why in the process of the fighting, the strength of the South Viet Nam people strength of the South Viet Nam people strength of the South Viet Nam people and armed forces grows in proportion to the fierceness of their attacks and to the magnitude of their successes.

Second part of an article from the May 28 issue of the Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Paople's Army). See the first part in the last issue of Viet Nam Courier.

U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR THAILAND again in Thailand their neopitiously failed in South Viet LACKEYS WILL INEVITABLY FAIL

ANDED in a quandary in Viet Nam and receiving a good hiding in Lans. the U.S. imperialists are now puzzled at the development of the patriotic struggle of the Thailand people. Of late, they and their lackeys, the Thanom-Praphas clique, have raised a ballyhno about the "infiltration of foreign commuch into the northeast of Thailand" as a pretext to step tin massures of repression against the people and to turn Thailand into a newtype colony and military base

Minister Xuan Thuy Receives Cyrus Eaton

OYRUS EATON, as American industrialist, on June 10, 1968 DATHET LAO Nows Agency called on Minister of State has released a state-Xuan Thuy, D.R.V.N. Govment dated June 10. erument representative at the 1968 by the Central Commit-Paris talks. tee of the Neo Lao Haksas

Making clear his position Cyrus Eaton said that he subported the movement for beace in Vist Nam, wreed the U.S. Government to stob its man in Vist Nam, first of all by puttime an end to the bombing of the D.R.V.N., and let the Vietnamese people and other peoples decide themselves their

Minister Xuan Thuy told his quest about the DPVN. U.S. official conversations in Paris, He highlighted the just stand and goodwill of the Vistnamess people and the D.R.V.N. Government. He bointed out that the talks had not made any headmay because the U.S. side kept clineing to its abourd claims for "raciprocity" to thirk an uncoudi. tional end to the bombine and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., which must be ascertained before like on other problems of ancern to the two sides can be started.

Corus Eaton praised the heroic struggle of the Pistnamess people and said it had stirred the world public, He promised to make a more active contribution to beinging together various peace forces in America and the world to struggle for an end to the U.S. war in Vist Nam.

for aggression against Indo-

personnel were stationed in dollars. over 50 military bases and Over 30 B.52 strategic bombers were based at Utapao and a war of apprecion in South Viet Nam. Western agencies declared that next July he the stipulations of the "aid" combat troops to South Viet 20,000 people in the Phasom Nam at President Johnson's dam area, Utaradit province

dollars to strengthen his police

force. This was a brasen and

resarding the U.S. crime of

The statement gives evi-

dence of U.S. violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements

United States has made

every attempt to prevent the National Union Govern-

ment of Laos from putting

into effect its political pro-

gram. What is particularly

serious, it has resorted to

its familiar base manoeuvres

eliminate Lao personalities

including Foreign Minister

Quinim Pholsena who signed

on behalf of the National

was thus paralyzed before

by the April 19, 1964 putach.

With the consivance of Prince Souvanna Phouma and

under cover of a so-called

the provisions of the Gene-

va Agreements, massively

brought into Laos American, Thai and other military ad-

as big quantities of weapons

airfields and strategic high-

ways. On the other hand, it

and other war materials,

was completely toppled

Union Government

the 1962 Geneva Agreements

-political assessinations — to

eggression against Lace.

on Lace. It reads ;

China and South-East Asia. Thanom-Praphas clique of the Up to February 1968, over sovereignty of Thailand and so,ooo G.I.s and military the honour of her people for

This year, the U.S. will airfields built in Thailand, grant Thailand a military aid of 75 million dollars to buy weapons and aso million to number of F.111As at Takli build strategic roads and miliairfield. The Americans have tary bases. As a demagogic also granted new military aids move, it promises to give and equipment to the Thai Thanom-Praphas 63 million reactionary rulers to recruit baht (Thailand currency) and more mercenaries for the U.S. send "advisors" to help promote education in 18 That provinces, and 47,000 peasants reported that after his recent in the Northeast of Thailand trip to the U.S. Thai Premier would receive a loan to devel-Thanom Kittikachorn had op farming. But according to would send an additional agreement, 4,000 peasant contingent of 5,000 Thai households involving about

urgent request, and in return, North Thailand, should be he would receive from the herded into concentration U.S. an aid of 12 million camps of the South Viet Nam

ican advisers and supported by tanks and aircraft; they thwarted their " encircle and destroy" scheme and caused hundreds of casualties to the enemy. The fact that U.S.O.M. (U.S. Operation Mission) heli-"strategic hamlet" pattern. copters take part directly in It is obvious that the U.S. military operations against

colonialist policy which have

Nam in the last few years.

by the Yankees only intensify

people for national liberation.

and their lackeys in a village

of Nake district, Nakhon

Phanom province (northeast

of Thailand) three years ago

(August 1965), the patriotic

struggle of the Thai people

has spread to so out of 71

provinces in the northeast,

north central and south Thai-

Early this year, the Thai

patriotic armed forces, especi-

ally in the province of Naz

and Chieng Rai (North Thai-

land) foiled many large-scale

raids of the Thai reactionary

armed forces and police di-

rectly commanded by Amer-

ses for the misgivings of the Yankses in face of the growing patriotic movement of the That people.

The untold crimes heaped up Coupled with armed actions the political struggle of the struggle of the Thai workers, peasents and other sections of the Thai people Since the first sunshot was against the despotic rule of fired at the U.S. imperialists the U.S. and the Thanom-Praphas administration has been gaining momentum. Workers in some towns and in American military bases have struck for wage-lift and improvement of their living conditions. Recently, thousands of sugar mill workers have also downed tool, demanding that their homes give them back the withheld wages. Peasants also have protested against the grabbing of their land by the

> Closely united in the patriotic front and supported in their ever growing movement by progressive people in the world, the Thai people will certainly frustrate all the dark designs of the U.S. imperialists and their quislings. and achiers independence, democracy, peace and prosperity for their country.

Yankees to build military



Neo Lao Haksat Substantiates

he tods Genova Agreements of Loos. It reads: "Through its agents, the U.S. Crime of Aggression in Laos

an instrument for incomsant nibbling attacks on the areas under the control of Leo patriotic forces. Since May 1964, at the so-called 'request' of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the U.S. Government has been sending aircraft, including B.52 stra-tegic bombers, to launch savage round-the-clock striker against the liberated areas in Lace, thus taking a heavy civilian toll and committing the most odious crimes.

"While waging its 'special war' on the Lao people, the U.S. has been using the territory of Laos for its war of 'neutralist' stooge admini-stration, the U.S. has given aggression in Viet Nam. Thailand - based U.S. airdistorted interpretation of craft have been continually flown through the air space of this country to attack the two sones of Viet Nam. The radar and telecommunication visers and personnel as well network covering Lace is being used for the purpose of attacks not only on the built a network of military liberated areas in this country, but also on North and South Viet Nam has fostered and equipped more than 70,000 puppet troops

"The U.S. has also been smuggling from Laos spyfor sabotage activities."

The statement firmly rejects the fabricated pro and reports illegally submitted by the Indian and Canadian representatives in the International Control Commission in Lace. It strongly condemns Prince Souvanna Phonon's disgraceful manoeuvres simed at camouflaging the U.S. crime of aggression in Lacs and Viet Nam, and providing a pretext to the IIS to send e permanent and unconditional cessation of the bomb ing raids against the D.R.V.N. -a dilatory method which has so far hindered the progress of the Paris conversations.

The statement ends with a stern condemnation of the U.S. as wrecker of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Lacs. a flat rejection of the allega tions out forward by the U.S. and its agents about the socalled presence of North Viet-namese troops in Lass, and categorical demand that the U.S. end its "special war" in Lace, strictly respect the sovneutrality of the Kingdom of Laos and let the Lao people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign intervention.

It reiterates the Lao people and patriotic forces' full support for the just position taken by the Government of the D.R.V.N. in the current Paris conversations, and insists that the U.S. permanently and unconditi stop the bombing raids and all other acts of war throughout the territory of the D.R.V.N., so that both sides may begin the discussion of other questions of interest for them.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the mording of our paper. We apologiss for this shortcoming and highly appraciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

VIET NAM COURIER

EDUCATION DEVELOPS IN SPITE OF INNUMERABLE DIFFICULTIES

HE who comes to the liberated zone of South Viet Nam does not fail to notice that the people there are participating in the fight against the enemy, beating off their raids and taking precautions against their continuous bombings and shellings, but still find time to develop culture and educaany village, any district and any province. The alogan any province. The slogan "Let's stick to our land and "Let's stick to our land and our villages and carry on production!" is being trans-lated into reality along with the slogan "Let's stick to our schools and our teachers and learn!"

In the 1965 school-year there were throughout the liberated areas of South Viet Nam nearly 5,000 general education schools with nearly 500,000 pupils. The latter figure far exceeded the total number for the former French-ruled Indo-China. This did not include the students of spare-time classes for adults, cadres and armymen.

The figures for the 1966-1967 and 1967-1968 school-years, not yet tabulated, undoubtedly are much higher, considering the quick expan-From 1960 to 1965 the Edu-cational Committee of the National Front for Liberation compiled 238 text-books in 200,000 copies for teachers down to every village with a view to achieving a unified syllabus for the liberated zone, from the 17th parallel to the Point of Ca Mau. Another fact we can be proud of in that all the 17 national minorities in the Central Viet Nam High Central Viet Nam High Plateaux now have got their own scripts and are learning

in their mother tongue. Schools have been opened in the jungles, beside air-raid shelters or communi-cation trenches and, in seme places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

A Woman

(Continued from page 3)

This is for me an inexhaust.

AN emulation drive was launched with the watch-word: "Live, worh and fight like Vu Thi Lue."

Such honorary titles as "Vu

Thi Lua slite worker," "Vu Thi Lua shoch brigade" were

In 1966, the crop was particularly good, with an excess of nearly 100 tons, yet

excess of meanly 100 tons, yet only with the means at its disposal, the farm succeeded in harvesting the whole cotton crop ahead of schedule, despite

successively created.

Pioneer...

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities. All school-age children can

All school-age children can get adsaction. Their parents are for the most part students of complementary the Front and Liberation Ar-the Front and Liberation Ar-the Front and Liberation Ar-profound inderstanding that to the fight against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at achool, at home, during work time and rows ton the way to the front. If no ink is available they find a substi-tute by boiling some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tine and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute for chalk they use clay. Wax and the rosin of pine and some other trees are used in lighting instead of oil lamps. The South of oil lamps. The South Viet Nam people are deeply remained that like weapons for the fight against the enemy, school materials can be marke, provided that one has the resolve to overcome all difficulties.

Under the course, make-shift, school-roofs, the pupils of general educa-tion and students of comtion and students of com-plementary education are taught the .necessary know-taged the .necessary know-supplied by the realities of the fighting and production. They learn the advanced method of production, the clead poisons prayed by the U.S., the ways to fight back American planes and also to handle new weapons... Patri-that nervolves all subjects of that pervades all subjects of

The general offensive and widespread uprisings have given a new and vigorous impatus to educational activities in the previously liberated zone as well as in the new

The average yield of all the

The acorage yield of all the form was 50 foor and above morm. The number of 'PW' 1 his Lass sites movines' teacreaced lifeth of the steal summber of two-thers, two-t

labour productivity II times

In 1967, the easks of Va

In 1967, the reachs of Vu. Thi Luci competitors smalled. In a day, Vu Thi Ken picked 366 hilograms of cottom, or 30 times above serve. In 1966, the broke her own recent with 416 hilograms but mus surpassed a few day; later by Vu Thi Ngoan who gathered 433 hilograms.

Vu Thi Lua's woods "The farm badly needs shilled hands to gather cotton" twee still fresh in all minds. Following Vu Thi Lua's example, Mai

In the 11 newly liberated villages of Glog Trom dis-trict, Ben Tre province, 98 schools have been opened with 169 classes from the infant classes to the 5th form of general education attended by 3,919 pupils, not including those attending the 6th and 9th forms run by the provincial Information. the provincial Information and Cultural Committee Vung Liem district in Tra Vinh province now has 76 schools comprising 140 classes and 2,700 pupils. In Long An and Soc Trang provinces the primary teschers' training schools have successfully conschools have successfully con-cluded their first school-year. In Klen Phong provinces an association of pupils' parents is being founded to co-ordinate of the parents of the pupils of the clusation at school and to build more schools and classes. In Central Viet Nam, Duy Xuyen and Dien Ban dis-tricts which have been the lasative of the fiercest battles in recent years have ne-vertheless opened 70 classes with 2,000 pupils together with many alphabet classes for adults in the 1967-1968 school-year, Binh Son district which has witnessed bloody crimes of the Pak Jung Hi mercanaries now has \$2 mercennies now has 32 classes with 1,300 pupils, some of these classes operating right beside enemy posts. Koong Nang village on the bank of the Amo river

American bombs and shells have failed to get the better of the South Vietnamese people in the fighting, in production as well as in the cultural field. The progressive and healthy education of the liberated zone is laying a firm groundwork for the Sc Vietnamese people to build a happy life for themselves in the future.

control to the Amo river (Western Quang Da) has been freed from illiteracy and 62% of its population have-gacked cultural standards varying from the 1st to the 4th

Thi Hong does not want to think of getting married for the time being. She has become a well known "Vu Thi Lua-elite worker" and as an ac-knowledgement of her marits, the inhabitants have elected her to the provincial people's

THIS year, 1968, the farm heroested a bumphic cotton crop. Like the previous years, at the beginning of the season, Vu Thi Lua's father came to the North-West to visit his "daughters" who are vow hundreds of "Fu Thi Las dist workers." To all of them breamt at the harvest facilistic, led Vu uttend harvest facilistic, led Vu uttend of his heart, "To see you in of his heart," "To see you in good health and making progress, I am full of joy just as when I am orice plants grow. You serve the Fatherland and this to the best loken of your loss for our families." who are now hundreds of

AT the moment when the powerful offensive and uprisings of the Sagon people are shattering by between the same people are shattering by between the same people are shattering by between the same people of the same people o

This rivalry between the two topmost U.S. placemen is no surprise to anybody. It has taken place for the last few months and has grown more critical since the Yankees more critical since the Yankees wirepulled Nguyen Van Thieu into giving Tran Van Huong the premierable in place of Nguyen Van Loc, a Ky's man. Given "green light

Thisu who tried to turn to account the prevailing confusion was aimed at taking the sting out of Ky. After this "accident" Thieu tried to shift the blams onto Le Mguyen Khang, of Ky's clippe, and, holding him "jointly; and severally responsible" for the rocketing, forced him to quit as Saigon military governor. According to AP of June o. Thien wanted to make This wanted to make use of this opportunity to rid himself of Ky open and for all because the "rivalry between Thieu and Ky has loag been seetling under the surface of the Saigon political some." The same source disclosed that Tran Van Huong just entering upon office had also been striving hard to eliminate Ky's closest

One does not know whether

Saigon U.S. Stooges in a Shindu

by their bosses, Thieu and Huong, after having ousted Ky's men from the government, delivered Ky a staggering blow by "removing stational police chief General Ruywen Ngoc Loan and Loan's brother-in-law, Saigon mayor brother-in-law, Saigon mayor Van Van Cua, both injured during recent fighting in Sai-gon. They were close to Ky and the Vice-Premier appa-rently had sought to replace them with two of his nominees. Huong ignored him and replaced them with two men close to President Thisu" (AP report on Jane 9).

Apart from the dismissal of Loan and Coa, the rocketing by a U.S. chopper, killing and wounding a donen field officers of Ky's clique at the head of the Saigon polico. was also for Ky a bitter was also for Ky a bitter was also for the Saigon polico, and the saigon polico and the saigon polico. The saigon polico was a saigon polico saigon polico de saigon polico. Saigon polico de saigon polico. that Johnson had shed cro-codile tears over this accident. The paper Cong Chung (Public) - Ky and Loan's (Pablic) — hy and Loan's mouthpiece — wrote on June 6 that there should be some hidden motive behind that happening and de-manded that "an investigation commission be set up to bring to light the truth on this barbarous error." The

truth is that this deliberate action by the Yankees and

was fed up with the U.S. practice of discarding useless puppets. But leaving Saigon for Nhs Trang last week, he was conspicuous by his ab-sence at the reception given in honour of Australian Premier Gorton and in any other activity of the "government.

This rivalry between the two topmost traitors has thrown the Saigon admini-stration in a jumble. Though in a disadvantageous position, Ky did not own himself van-quished. UPI reported on quished. UPI reported of place of that a clash had taken place between policemen and puppet troops after Loan had been relieved of his post as police chief. This is but an indication of the turmoil.

The U.S. imperialists have The U.S. imperialists have always schemed to "stabilize" the puppet administration in order to use it as mainstay for their nec-colonialist policy of aggression. But they have failed in their attempt and the present quarrel between the present quarrel between There and Ky is a serious failure of the Yankee effort to prop up the Saigon admin-istration at any cost. The big victories of the South Viet Nam people have landed this administration in a greater and greater quandary. The dispute of the U.S. lackeys in Saigon will certainly go on until they meet their doom together with the collapse of U.S. noo-colonialist policy.

New Films from Viet Nam

I - Pacts About Crimes of the U.S. Aggressors Against the Civilian Population in Viet Nam (5 reels - English) 2 - Victory in the Province of Tay Ninh

(4 reels - English) 3 - The Western Lake (Hanoi) - 1 reel 16mm films available on hire (10/-a reel,

plus postage) from BRITISH COUNCIL FOR PEACE IN VIET NAM (BCPV)

10. Little Britain, London, E.C. Films for fund-raising - Films for peace

VIET NAM COURIER

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS

SAIGON: - U.S. and Puppet Troops Relentlessly Attacked by P.L.A.F. Within and Without the City Daily Shelled Since May 31.

Important Administrative and Military Organs Hit, Including the War Ministry, the "Catinat" Security Service, the U.S. Field Officers' Mess, the Harbour, the Tan Son Nhat Airbase, As Well As the "Presidential" Palace Area and U.S. Embassy.

- P.L.A.F. Infantrymen Attack Cholon and Saigon's Northern Suburb.

WESTERN HIGH PLATEAUX: U.S. Defence Line Breached West of Dakto. KHE SANH and DONG HA: 1,000 Enemy Soldiers Killed or Wounded, 28 Military Vehicles Destroyed between June 2 and 11.

MEKONG DELTA: 14 U.S. Rivercraft Sunk or Burned Down in Ben Tre Province on June 10, and 1,100 Enemy Soldiers Put out of Action near Vinh Long.

Many Enemy Bases in South Viet Nam Heavily Shelled by P. L. A. F. Artillery.

THE activities of P.L.A.F. fighters in Saigon continued to take pride of place in the sinformation released by Gisi Phong Press

released by Gias Phong Press Agency in the last week. In Choice, the P.L.A.F. made deep thrusts into the 8th district and occupied the 4 and 6 They still con-trolled downtown Cholon and destroyed many enemy tanks and armoured cars. Other P.L.A.F. units broke through the enemy's line and adva 5th and 6th ed towards the 5th and 6th districts where they punished wicked thugs and policemen. Puppet pars and ranger units suffered heavy losses in their

Pupper para and ranger units suffered heavy losses in their counter attacks. North of Gia Diab, in the northeast suburb of Saigon the FLA.P. contagion and sealed off the road and realed off the road and rail communication to Blem Hoa. The efforts of the esempt to drive them out failed. In the northern suburb, Tan Son Rhat HQ, and the pupper general staff H-Q, have been pounded many puppet bave times puppet general staff H.Q. bave been pounded may times by P.L.A.F. beavy juns since early June. Many ires were caused and many airart destroyed or damag-ed by the P.L.A.F. shelling of the airfield on June to the proper to the proper to the total the total country pupped to the pupped to the pupped to the pupped to the pupped to pupped to the pupped to pupped to the pupped to the pupped to the pupped to the pupped to pupped to the pupped to pupped pupped to puppe

of June 12.
The enemy administrative or June 122.

or

"Catinat" security service, the buildings of the U.S. Embassy, the puppet central bank, the information hall, the U.S. field officer's mess as well as other organs in the 2nd bash. S. field influence measures well as other organs in the and and 3rd districts. Western press agencies atressed that this artillers, sometimes of the second of the s

boat. In three battles given on Jane 4.5 and 8, they destroyed 40 vehicles includ-ing 33 tanks and amphibious cars in Tay Ninh and Tan Dau Mot provinces. About one hundred kilo-

About one hundred kilometres southwest of Saigon, near Vinh Long town, 400 puppet soldiers were killed and several hundred others wounded in an engagement which lasted from May 8 to 9. That is the latest part of a recess t campain taking place 9. I not is the latest part of a recent campaign taking place between May 25 and June 9, in which the enemy had 1,100 men killed or wounded, 3 companies wiped out and 4 battalions badly mauled.

Battalions badly masures.

N the course of last
week, the P.L.A.F. guas
also bombarded many ienportant targets in the portant targets i most tip



N.F.L. flag handed to a unit before its going up the line.

N other theatres of opera-tions, let us mention the battles fought in the north of the Western High Pitesux: The U.S. defice Pico river area, was breached in the course of many engage-ments which took place on May 2s, and June 6. Over wounded, 66 military whicles, 6 cannons and mortrar work. o cannons and mortars were destroyed and to aircraft downed in this sector during

the same period.
Further east, on Road No.
19 linking the Western High

Plateaux to the ses, 41 U.S. military vehicles were destroyed in two P.L.A.F. ambushes on June 1 and 4.

ambushes on June 1 and 4.
In the North, at Kine Sanh
and Dong Ha, the P.L.A.F.
brought beavier pressure to
bear on U.S. Marine Divialon 2. Tron June 2 to 9,
700 G.L's were put out of
action, atreast downed and
at vehicles including 5 tanks destroyed.

Further details of P.L.A.F. meant victories:

I. In Trang Lon battle,

U.S. Division 25 had on the night of May 21 1,200 casual-ties; 21 vehicles including 7 tanks destroyed and many 203mm and 175mm gues put out of action.

203mm and 175mm guess put out of action. 2. In the attacks against the U.S. riverine task force in Ben Tre province from May 26 to 31, the enemy lost 41 vessels sunk or set afire and 2,000 G.I.s put out of action.

3. On June 10, in another 3. On June 10, in another engagement on the Glong Trem River, P.L.A.F. forces again sank or burnt 14 U.S. rivercraft.

U.S. Mercenaries Rise Up Tre from the Thieu-

SINCE the beginning of February and especially since early May this year, many officers and men of the pupper army year, many officers and men of the pupper army and even of the U.S. and eatellite forces have risen up in the midst of the offensive of the revolutionary armed forces and is response to the moving appeals of the N.F.L. and the Alliance of National, appeals of the N.F.L. and the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

Ge Alliance of National.
Democratic and Peace Forces.
In the 21 days ending May
15, 1958, now events took
15, 1958, now events took
15, 1958, now provinces and
1500 took provinces
1500 took prov warrant officer and all men-defending the post mutineer-ed, punished a number of thuga, then left for the liberated some bringing with them 28 light machineguns and quick-firing sub-machine-

and queck-tiring sub-machinegrown.

Gung Ham provinces

(pertheast of Ds. Nang), 13

robellions by the security

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area,in only a week (May 5-12) hundreds of police agents, rangers, members of the security forces agents, rangers, members of the security forces and street ward and hamlet "civil guards" quit their ranks and rejoined their families and rejoined their families and volunteered to fight internals of the city's armed squads or guide the revolutionary armed forces in attacks against the redoubts of cruel police agents.

tacks against the redoubts of cruel police agents. In Tay Ninh province (northwest of Saigon) in the two weeks ending May 17, 180 puppet officers and men-deserted. A number of them handed their weapons over to the provincial revolutionary

the provincial tauthorities authorities. In the Melcong Delta, between May 5 and May 18. as many as 1,720 officers and mon of the pupper regular, security an anger forces mutined or left their ranks. There defected over to the They defected over to the people, bringing along weapons

They defected over to the people, bringing along weapons and documents.

The people of the people of the security forces refused to go on a relief mission. The security forces refused to go on a relief mission of them to the people of the security forces from the people of the peop

the Americans tried to use force to make them comply, they fought back resolutely. In Vish Log and Kiese Phong provinces (southeast of Saigon), 393 members of the security forces and ranger units tricularly in Ben Tre province (rolem southeast of Saigon), 274 sofficers and on Saigon, (your southeast of Sagual), 1017 sofficers and men of dif-ferent units rallied under the leadership of a major and 3 licutenants and formed the "Association of Break-Away Patriotic Armymen of

Ben Tre from the Thieu-tky Puppet Administration" (May 5, 1968). They made public an appeal calling on their mates to take a similar action, turning their guss on the U.S. aggressors and their cruel agents and crossing over to the people's side to fight for national salvation. Apart from these anti-war fight for national salvation.
Apart from these anti-war
activities in the puppet
army, 3 noteworthy events
were reported in May on the
part of war-resisters among
G.I.'s and Pak Jung H1 troops.
In Binh Son (northern

In Binh Son (northern Quang Ngai), 3 G.I.'s angered by their commanders' oppres-ation and fed up with the immoral war they were forced to fight, burned ison and fed up were ison and fed up were ison and ferred to fight, burned themselves to death with petrol. Before their self-ison they set fire to blockhouse, the whole immolation, they set fire to blockhouse, the whole arsenal of a section defending it and goo metres of fence. At the Lai Khe base came (north of Saigon), a U.S. company refused to go on a raid, 48 men of this com-pany demanded that their commanders send them home as their duty tour had long

as their duty tour had long expired.

In Hoi An (south of Da Nang), a unit belonging to the South Korean Blue Dragon Brigade resisted their communders' order to suppress the local people. It battled against G.I.'s and South Korean commanders counted for a crackdown on its commencer for the suppress of for a crackdown on its members. Four men of this unit used hand-grenades to commit suicide because they were greatly indignant at the brutalities of their com-

ATI-WAR activities, mutinies and desertions on the increase among the puppet troops, G.I.'s and satellite troops are the inevitable results of the unjust U.S. war of aggression whose growing setbacks open the eyes of the mercenary troops to the truth about this war.